

Election Judge Training

Montana Secretary of State

<u>sos.mt.gov</u> • <u>soselections@mt.gov</u>

- Every year, election administrators across the U.S. train more than 1.4 million citizens to serve as election judges.
- On Election Day, a citizen's right to cast a vote and have the vote count can rest in the hands of THE ELECTION JUDGES!

There are few jobs as critical to our democracy as the job of election judge.

Election Judges and CHANGE

- There are not many jobs that go through as much change as the job of election judge.
- Election judges must be aware of changes in the law or rules, and must be in compliance with changes.

Each Montana county election administrator must train potential election judges before the primary election in even-numbered years.

- Detailed training is included in the <u>Election Judge</u> <u>Handbook</u> and in the <u>Uniform Voting System</u> Guide.
 - Uniform training ensures uniform instruction and therefore uniform procedures at polling places and ensures that all voters in Montana receive uniform assistance.

Training for Election Judges

- Each election judge must attend training provided by the county election office each even year before the primary election.
- Each election judge must be provided with a copy of the Secretary of State's <u>Election</u> <u>Judge Handbook</u>.
- Each applicable election judge should be provided with a copy of the Secretary of State's <u>Uniform Voting System Guide</u>, or an equivalent publication from the county election office.

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Training for Election Judges

- This training presentation is provided to supplement local training, the <u>Election</u> <u>Judge Handbook</u>, and the <u>Uniform Voting</u> <u>System Guide</u>.
- This training takes approximately one hour to complete and includes a quiz at the end.
- Election judges are encouraged to review this training presentation before each statewide primary and statewide general election.
- Questions or suggestions about this training may be submitted to: <u>soselections@mt.gov</u>

Election Judge Training is divided into several categories:

1. Before Polls Open

2. Election Day

3. Disability Assistance

4. Closing the Polls

5. General Counting Procedures

6. Hand-Counting Ballots

7. Machine Tabulating

8. Special Situations

<u>9. Quiz</u>

1. BEFORE POLLS OPEN

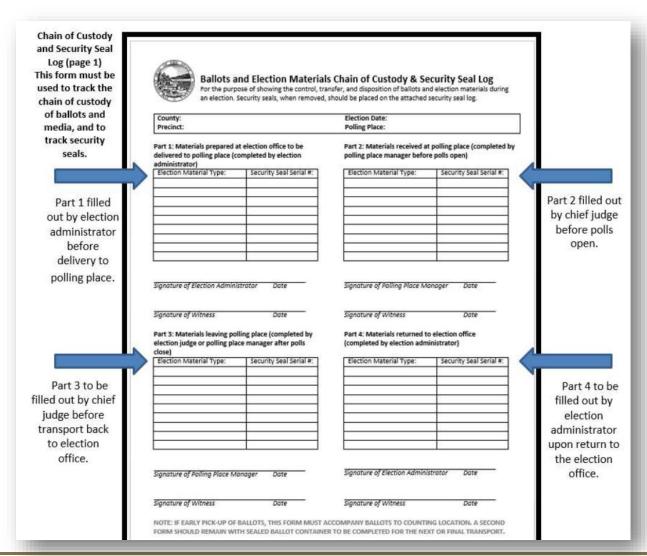


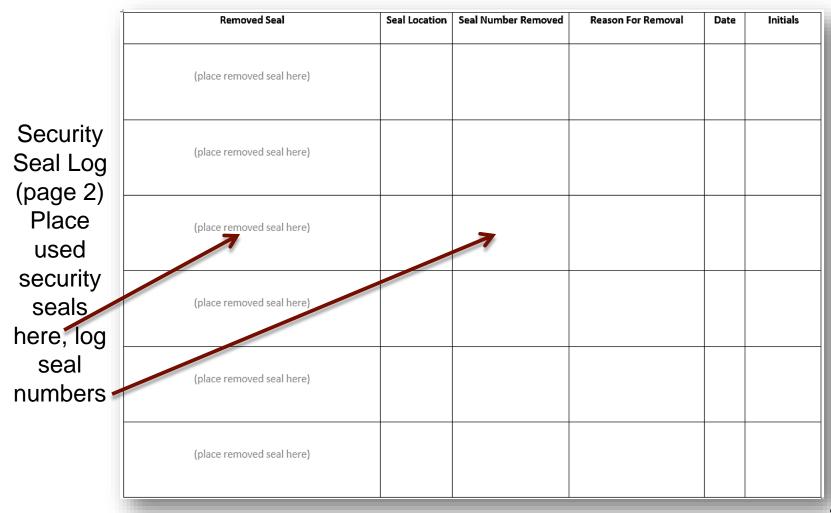
- Chief election judges may be required to pick up supplies at the election office before going to the polls.
- Judges shall meet at the polling place at the time specified by the election administrator, allowing for sufficient time to organize supplies, put up Warning Notices and Voting Instructions, and set up equipment (if not already done).

- Judges must subscribe to the <u>official oath</u> (located in the poll book).
- Chief election judges will be sworn in by the election administrator when they pick up supplies, or judges may administer the oath to each other.
- The chief election judge or another sworn judge can swear in all other judges in their precinct at the polling place.

- Check the supplies using the checklist provided by the election administrator (a sample supply checklist is also in the <u>Election Judge Handbook</u>).
 - Call the Elections office <u>immediately</u> if you are missing any supplies.
- Check the voting equipment, make sure it is set-up, plugged in, properly sealed, and ready for use.

- Check ballots to make sure that they are the correct ballots for your precinct.
- Chief Judge or Ballot Judge will verify <u>Ballot Certification Report</u> with ballots delivered to polling place and will verify and update the ballot seal log and the voting system seal log.
- Notify the Election Administrator immediately if number of ballots delivered does not match the number on Ballot Certification Report.

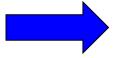




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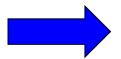
Before Polls Open

 Post Polling Place signs outside the polling place in conspicuous locations



POLLING PLACE – VOTE HERE

 Post Precinct signs inside the polling place in conspicuous locations to direct the voter to the correct precinct.



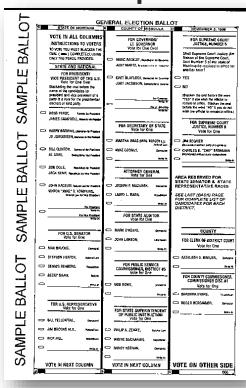
PRECINCT # 21

- Check the **Register** to make sure it is the correct register for your precinct.
- Using the list provided by the election office, mark the Register for any voter who was issued an absentee ballot after the registers were printed.
 - All voters who were issued absentee ballots prior to printing of the registers will already be marked absentee <u>NOTE</u>: Any voters marked Absentee must vote a PROVISIONAL BALLOT if they show up to vote at the polls!
- Post the list of absentee voters in a conspicuous location.

- Set up polling place
 - Set up Precinct Table to include the following items:
 - Precinct register and poll book
 - Ballots and official ballot stamp & ink pad
 - Sample ballots
 - Sealed ballot containers including unvoted ballot container for primary election, and stub container.
 - Secrecy sleeves
 - Voter Registration forms
 - Forms including <u>Polling Place Elector ID</u> form
 - Provisional envelopes and provisional ballot container
 - Voter Information Pamphlets if applicable
 - Other supplies as directed by election administrator

Before Polls Open

Set up Polling Place



Post Sample Ballots in conspicuous locations

Before Polls Open

Set up Polling Place

MONTANA VOTER INFORMATION

This information must be publicly posted in each voting station and elsewhere in each polling place on Election Day.

HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT AND STATE LAW VOTING INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS:

> Date and Time of Election:



Voting Instructions:

When you enter your polling place, an election judge will greet you, ask your name, and determine whether you are registered to vote in that precinct. He or she will also ask you to show ID. (Under federal law, all mail-in registrants and first-time voters must show

ID; under state law, all other voters are required to show ID as well.)

This ID can be any current photo ID that shows your name (for example, a driver's license, school ID, state ID, or tribal ID) or a current utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, voter confirmation notice, government check or other government document that shows your name and current address.

If you forget your ID, you have many options. You can return to the polls when you have it, or fill out a polling place elector ID form, or vote a provisional ballot, which will be counted if your identity can be verified.

After you have shown ID and your eligibility to vote has been verified, you will sign the register and be provided an official,

The sections of law printed below list specific conduct or actions which may cause an elector to be subject to criminal prosecution. This is not intended to be a complete printing of all laws pertaining to election violations. By law, this warning notice must be posted in conspicuous places in the polling place.

INFORMATION ON STATE LAWS ACTS OF FRAUD AND

13-35-201. Electors and ballots, (1) An elector may not show the contents of his ballot to anyene after it is market. No elector may place any mark upon the ballot by which may be identified as the one voted by him. (2) An elector may not receive a ballot from any person other than an election judge and may not vote any ballot except one received from an election judge and ballot the second of the second

(3) No person may solicit an elector to (5) No person may solicit an electric to show his ballot after it is marked. (4) An elector who does not vote a ballot delivered to him shall, before leaving the polling place, return the ballot to an election judge.

- 13.35.202. Conduct of selection officials and election judges. An election officer or judge of an election may not make the proper ballot that is not marked as officials.

 (2) examine an elector's ballot before puting the ballot in the ballot box.

 (3) look at any mark made by the election of the ballot box.

 (4) make or place any mark or device on any ballot with the intent to ascertain how the elector has votificated officer and election of the elector has votificated officer from the (5) allow any productional officer from the solution of the elector has votificated officer from the (10) allow any productional officer grant grant part of the ballot except as provided in 151-151 to and ballot except as provided in 151-151 to and
- ballot except as provided in 13-13-118 and 13-13-119; or (6) make a false statement in a

certificate recarding affirmation

13-35-206. Injury to election equipme 13-35-206. Injury to election equipment, materials, and records. A person is guilty of criminal mischief or tampering with public records and information, as appropriate, and is punishable as provided in 46-6-101 or 45-7-208, as applicable, whenever the

defaces or destroys any list of candidates posted in accordance with the provisions of

posted in accordance with the provisions of the law.

(2) during an election:
(3) removes or definess instructions for the control of the con

(4) carries away or destroys any poll lists, checklists, ballots, ballot boxes, or other

equipment for the purpose of disrupting or invalidating an election; (5) knowingly detains, mutilates, afters, or destroys any election returns; (8) mutilates, secretes, destroys, or afters election records, except as provided by law:

by law;
(7) tampers with, disarranges, defaces, injures, or impairs a voting system with the intent to after the outcome of an election;
(8) multiples, injures, or destroys a ballot or appliance used in connection with a

13-35-211. Electioneering -- soliciting information from electors, (1) A person may not do any electioneering on election day within any polling place or any building in which an election is being held or within 100 feet of any entrance to the building in which the polling place is located, which aids or promotes the success or defeat of any candidate or ballot issue to be voted upon at

candidate or ballot issue to be veded upon a the election.

(2) A person may not buy, sell, give, wear, or display at or about the pols on an election day any badge, button, or other insigns which is designed or tends to aid or promote the accessor or deland of any candidate or ballot issue to be voted upon at the election.

the election.

(3) A person within a polling place or any building in which an election is being held may not soliot from an election, before or after the elector has marked a ballot and returned it to an election judge, information as to whether the elector intends to vote or has voted for or against a candidate or ballot issue.

13-35-214. Illegal influence of voters. No 13-35-214. Illegal influence of voters. No person, directly or indirectly, by hinself or by any other person on his behalf, for any election, to or for any person on behalf of any elector or to or for any person, in order to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting or to vote for or against any particular candidate, political party ticket, or ballot

candidate, political party listeds of ballot issue, may, acquest to give a lend, offer or promities any more, fisque, or suitable consideration or promise or enclassed to procure any more), fisque, or valuable consideration or promise or enclassed to protein a promise or enclassed to protein any more, fisque, or promise to secure or aid in securing or entirely and another person to a public or private position or endolyment or to a public or private position or endolyment or to a public or private position or endolyment part, if elected.

No officer, while acting in his official capacity, may, by menace, reward, or promise of reward, induce or attempt to induce any elector to cast a vote contrary to his original intention or desire.

intention of desire.

13-35-218. Coercision or undue influence
of voders. (1) No person, directly or
initiated, by himself or any other person in
induced, by himself or any other person in
induced, by himself or any other person
person to vote or refrain from voting for any
person to vote or refrain from voting for any
coercision. Volence, restant, or undue
influence against any person, or
any other person, any temporal or spiritual
injury, diamage, harm, or loss upon or against
any person.

(2) No person who is a minister. r who is an officer of any corporation or nization, religious or otherwise, may other than by public speech or print, urge persuade, or command any voter to vote or refrain from voting for or against any candidate, political party ticket, or ballo issue submitted to the people because of his religious duty or the interest of any

of the religious duly or the inferent of any composition, church or other organization.

(3) No person may, by abduction,
(3) No person may, by abduction,
(4) No person may, by abduction,
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(7) The person may be about the person may be about the person of the financiate by any voter at any viction or or person upon the person of the person

obstructs the access of voters to or from the polling place.

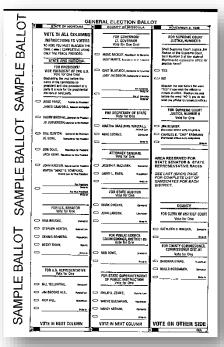
INFORMATION ON FEDERAL LAWS

Federal authorities may become involved in

Post **Montana** Voter **Information** and **Warning** Notices in conspicuous locations

Before Polls Open

Set up Voting Booths



MONTANA VOTER INFORMATION

This information <u>must</u> be publicly posted in each voting station and elsewhere in each polling place on Election Day.

HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT AND STATE LAW VOTING INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS:

Date and Time of Election:



Voting Instructions:

When you enter your polling place, an election judge will greet you, ask your name, and determine whether you are registered to vote in that precinct. He or she will also ask you to show ID. (Under federal law, all mail-in registrants and first-time voters must show

ID; under state law, all other voters are required to show ID as well.)

This ID can be any current photo ID that shows your name (for example, a driver's license, school ID, state ID, or tribal ID) or a current utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, voter confirmation notice, government check or other government document that shows your name and current address.

If you forget your ID, you have many options. You can return to the polls when you have it, or fill out a polling place elector ID form, or vote a provisional ballot, which will be counted if your identity can be verified.

After you have shown ID and your eligibility to vote has been verified, you will sign the register and be provided an official,

Post a Sample **Ballot** and a **Montana** Voter **Information** notice in each booth

- AutoMARKs
 - Make sure the AutoMARK is set up, plugged in, turned on and that the keys are removed and in the possession of the designated judge.
 - Make sure the AutoMARK is set up so that voting on it can be done in **private**, and that there is a privacy shield around the screen.
 - Insert the media card if it has not already been installed by the Election Administrator.
 - If not already done, place numbered seal over the media door and record # on seal log.

- AutoMARKs (continued)
 - Run several test ballots through the machine and verify that it is marking the ballot correctly.
 - MAKE SURE STUBS ARE REMOVED BEFORE BALLOT IS INSERTED INTO AUTOMARK!
 - Throughout the day, have a designated judge responsible for periodically checking the AutoMARK by running a test ballot through it.

- AutoMARKs (continued)
 - If there are problems with the AutoMARK, contact the election administrator immediately.
 - See AutoMARK Troubleshooting section in the <u>Election Judge Handbook</u>.
 - If the problem(s) cannot be resolved through troubleshooting techniques, see if there is a backup AutoMARK available, or if there is another polling place a voter may go to vote on a functioning AutoMARK.

- AutoMARKs (continued)
 - See "Setup and Use of AutoMARK" section of the <u>Election Judge</u> <u>Handbook</u> for detailed instructions on setting up and using the AutoMARK.
 - Refer to Other Resources available from your election administrator including the <u>Uniform Voting System</u> <u>Guide</u>.

- AutoMARKs (continued)
 - Some problems on Election Day at the polls will be avoided by having at least one person at each precinct or polling place who is familiar with the AutoMARK, and who knows the basic troubleshooting.

Before Polls Open

 The Election Administrator may provide a manual or specialized training for each type of judge/board (if applicable; not all counties use all types of judges/boards, and not all judges/boards are listed below):

Ballot Judge Resolution Board

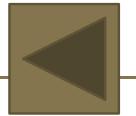
Poll Book Judge Write-In Board Register Judge Absentee Board

Register Judge Absentee Board

Provisional Judge Tabulating/Counting Judge

- Review <u>Election Judge Handbook</u> and specific County Manual (if provided).
- Review "Polling Place Situations" included in Election Judge Handbook.

2. ELECTION DAY AT THE POLLING PLACE



THIS IS IT!

All of the training, testing, reviewing, and practicing comes down to this day – the day when voters from all over Montana go to their polling place to cast a ballot!



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- Opening the Polls
 - The Chief Election Judge or Polling Place Manager will proclaim the opening of the polls aloud at the time set for opening.
 - Polls in Montana must open at 7:00 a.m. unless the polling place has fewer than 400 voters, in which case it may open at noon.



- This section will explain the specific duties of polling place judges
 - Chief Election Judge or Polling Place Manager
 - Register Judge
 - Poll Book Judge
 - Ballot Judge
 - M100 or Ballot Box Judge (this may be combined with the Ballot Judge)
 - Provisional Judge

- Chief Election Judge / Polling Place Manager
 - These duties are prescribed by the Election Administrator and may include the following:
 - Swear in other judges in precinct/polling place
 - Check seals on voting equipment
 - Verify and sign <u>Ballot Certification Report</u> form
 - Direct placement of instructions and signs
 - Monitor traffic flow, supplies, troubleshoot
 - Periodically check booths and equipment.

- Register Judge
 - Ask elector to see ID (ID can be <u>any</u> photo ID, or certain documents that show the voter's name and current address)
 - The elector may state the elector's name and current address to assist the Register Judge in finding the elector in the register
 - Announce the elector's name loud enough to be heard by poll watchers

Montana Election Judge Training Election Day at the Polling Place

- Register Judge (continued)
 - Appropriate ID
 - Any photo ID with elector's name may be used

 Photo ID does not have to be a Montana driver's license



- Register Judge (continued)
 - Appropriate ID if elector does not have photo ID:
 - the elector may present a current utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, notice of confirmation of voter registration, government check, or other government document that shows the elector's name and current address.
 - NOTE: if address on the non-photo ID is different than the address in the Register, elector should fill out a new VR application, but may vote one time at the precinct of the old address.

- Register Judge (continued)
 - If elector does not have a photo ID or one of the documents specified:
 - Offer the <u>Polling Place Elector ID</u> form (may be handled by Provisional Judge):
 - If elector fills out Polling Place Elector ID form, call the election office to verify the Driver's License# or partial Social Security#.
 - If number is verified by election office, voter may vote a regular ballot (voter retains form).

- Register Judge (continued)
 - Locate elector in Register
 - Have elector sign the Register on the designated line
- NOTE: it is important to make sure the elector signs the register in the correct space. If the elector signs in the wrong space and this is not discovered, the voter may not get appropriate voting credit

Election Day at the Polling Place Register Judge (continued)

- If the elector's name does not appear in the Register (this may be handled by Provisional Judge, depending on county procedures):
 - Check the countywide VR list to see if the elector is in the wrong precinct, or call the election office to see if they can resolve why the elector is not listed.
 - If the elector says they registered with the MVD, call the election office and they can contact MVD.
- If it is confirmed by the election office that the elector
 was erroneously omitted from the Register, have the
 elector sign the <u>Erroneous Omission</u> form and have them
 sign the Register. Attach the form to the Register, then
 issue a regular ballot.

- Register Judge (continued)
 - If the elector chooses not to fill out the <u>Polling Place Elector ID</u>, or if the information on the form is not verified, send elector to Provisional Judge.
 - Elector votes a provisional ballot and has until 5:00 p.m. the day after the election to provide a verifiable ID number to the election office (or postmarked no later than the day after election day).

- Register Judge (continued)
 - If the register indicates the elector is provisionally registered, it usually means that the ID number provided at the time of registration could not be verified. Send elector to the Provisional Judge to fill out the Polling Place Elector ID.
 - If ID number can be verified by the election office, elector goes back to Register Judge, signs register and votes a regular ballot.
 - If ID number **cannot be verified**, elector votes a provisional ballot and has until 5:00 p.m. the day after the election to provide a verifiable ID number to the election office (or postmarked no later than the day after election day).

Election Day at the Polling Place

- Poll Book Judge
 - After the Register Judge has processed the elector, write the elector's name in the Poll Book beside the appropriate ballot number provided by the Ballot Judge.
 - Ensure that the number on the next ballot stub is the same as the number in the Poll Book.
 - If a ballot number is missing from the ballot, or if the ballot is voided, clearly note this fact in the Poll Book.
 - At the end of the day, the Poll Book must be reconciled to the number of ballots issued using the <u>Ballot Reconciliation Report</u>, so it is important to pay close attention to the ballot numbers.

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- Poll Book Judge (continued)
 - If there is early pickup of ballots for counting, additional poll books will be needed.
 - Make sure you start subsequent poll books (after early pickup) on the correctly numbered line.
 - Make sure all judges sign the poll book(s) before each pickup.
 - Complete appropriate portion of the <u>Ballot</u> <u>Reconciliation Report</u> before turning poll book over to counting judges.

Election Day at the Polling Place

Ballot Judge

- Give next ballot # to Poll Book Judge.
- Stamp the ballot with the official ballot stamp.
 - Make sure no part of the stamp appears on the stub.
- Demonstrate to the elector the procedure to place voted ballot in secrecy sleeve.
- Instruct elector to return voted ballot to the appropriate judge.
- When elector returns with ballot, remove stub from ballot and place in stub box.
- Place voted ballot into ballot box in a way that ensures that no part of the voted ballot is visible.

- Ballot Judge (continued)
 - If a Primary Election:
 - The elector is given one ballot for each Party.
 - Make sure the numbers on each Party ballot match.
 - Instruct the elector to vote only one Party's ballot(s) and to return all party ballots to you, designating which voter party ballot is the voted ballot.
 - The unvoted ballot goes in the stub box (or in the unvoted ballot box, depending on your set-up).

Election Day at the Polling Place

- Ballot Judge (continued)
 - Spoiled Ballot If an elector spoils or damages the elector's ballot, a new ballot must be provided to the elector upon request.
 - Note: no stickers or labels may be placed by an election judge on the ballot; a new ballot must be issued.
 - The Poll Book Judge must be notified to designate the ballot as "Spoiled" in the Poll Book and to enter the voter's name with the new ballot number.

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- Ballot Judge (continued)
 - The elector should write "spoiled" on the spoiled ballot, and the Ballot Judge may write "spoiled" on the stub.
 - The spoiled ballot should be placed in an envelope marked "spoiled ballot" and deposited in the designated container, and the spoiled stub should be placed in the stub box or other designated container. (If using precinct counters, the spoiled ballot should go in the stub box)

- Ballot Judge (or Precinct Counter Judge)
 - Receive ballot from elector, remove stubs.
 - Place stubs into stub container or other designated container.
 - If using a precinct counter, instruct elector how to insert ballot into precinct counter.
 - Instruct elector to watch the number on the scanner change to ensure that ballot was accepted.
 - Assist elector if the scanner reports an error.
 - See M100 or DS200 Troubleshooting section in <u>Election Judge Handbook</u>.
 - Never look at elector's ballot while assisting.

Election Day at the Polling Place **Provisional Judge**

- The Provisional Judge is responsible for assisting voters who are required to vote a provisional ballot in filling out the <u>Provisional Ballot Envelope</u>:
 - The voter did not have appropriate ID when appearing to vote, and either chose not to use the Polling Place Elector ID form, or if they used the Polling Place Elector ID form the ID number provided could not be verified by the election office; or
 - The voter appears in the register as having been issued an absentee ballot; or
 - The voter does not appear in the register but claims to have registered, but registration cannot be verified by the election office (in this case the voter may alternatively late register at the election office); or
 - The voter's registration has been challenged.

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Election Day at the Polling Place

Provisional Judge (continued)

- If elector did not have ID, explain the option to use the <u>Polling Place Elector ID</u> form.
 - If ID number is verified by election office, mark "Verified" on the ID form and send form and elector back to Ballot Judge to vote a regular ballot.
 - If elector cannot provide ID number, or if the number cannot be verified:
 - Provide elector with <u>Provisional Instructions</u> and review instructions with them.
 - Assist elector with filling out the Provisional Checklist on the Provisional Ballot Envelope and fill out the election judge portion.
 - Send elector back to the Register Judge with the Provisional Ballot Envelope in order to complete the process and be issued a ballot.

- Provisional Judge (continued)
 - If elector has been issued an absentee ballot and claims that it was not received, or was lost or destroyed:
 - Provide elector with <u>Provisional</u> <u>Instructions</u> and review the instructions.
 - Assist elector with filling out the <u>Provisional Ballot Envelope</u>; you will fill out the Election Official section(s).
 - Send elector back to the Register Judge with provisional envelope to complete the process and be issued a ballot.

- Provisional Judge (continued)
 - If elector is being challenged by another elector
 - If challenge cannot be resolved immediately (see Challenge section of <u>Election Judge</u> <u>Handbook</u>):
 - Provide elector with <u>Provisional Instructions</u> and review the instructions.
 - Assist elector with filling out the elector portion of the <u>Provisional Ballot Envelope</u>; you will fill out the Election Official section(s).
 - Send elector back to the Register Judge with provisional envelope to complete the process and be issued a ballot.

Provisional Ballot Cover Sheet/Outer Envelope

Provisional Judge assists elector in filling out this portion of the envelope; make sure elector signs this section.

Provisional Judge fills out this section, signs and gives to elector to take back to the Register judge.

This section is completed by an election official when resolved.



Provisional Ballot Cover Sheet/Outer Envelope	
ENVELOPE TO BE FILLED OUT AT POLLING PLACE OR ELECTION OFFICE BY ELECTION JUDGE/OFFICIAL AND ELECTOR AND PROVIDED TO ELECTION ADMINISTRATI WITH POLLING PLACE MATERIALS	
PART 1: TO BE COMPLETED BY ELECTOR:	
PRINTED NAME:	FORMER NAME IF APPLICABLE:
MONTANA DRIVER'S LICENSE OR STATE ID NUMBER:_	
	er, provide last four digits of your Social Security number:
•	
	Phone Number(s):
Residence Address (address/city/zip):	
Additional information if any regarding your voter regi	istration that would help resolve the provisional ballot:
	le to vote in this election and precinct, that all of the information I provided ef and that I am aware of the penalty for false swearing.
PART 2: TO BE COMPLETED BY ELECTION JUDGE/OFFI	CIAL - PRECINCT/WARD/DISTRICT NAME/#
other government agency, which could not be confirmed Elector failed to sign register	Elector affirmed that absentee ballot was not received, or was spoiled, lost or destroyed Elector's identification was insufficient County-to-county late resistation in election office
other government agency, which could not be confirmed Elector failed to sign register Elector failed to sign absentee ballot envelope Elector's absentee signature was not verified Elector's night to vote was challenged	Precinct-to-precinct late registration in election office Other
□ Elector failed to sign absentee ballot envelope □ Elector's absentee signature was not verified □ Elector's right to vote was challenged ■ ELECTION JUDGE/ELECTION OFFICIAL SIGNATURE:	Precinct-to-precinct late registration in election office Other DATE:
	DATE:
ELECTION JUDGE/ELECTION OFFICIAL SIGNATURE: PART 3: TO BE COMPLETED BY ELECTION OFFICIAL RI	DATE:
ELECTION JUDGE/ELECTION OFFICIAL SIGNATURE: PART 3: TO BE COMPLETED BY ELECTION OFFICIAL RI Elector registered in Precinct/Ward/District Name/#_ Voter ID#	DATE:
ELECTION JUDGE/ELECTION OFFICIAL SIGNATURE: PART 3: TO BE COMPLETED BY ELECTION OFFICIAL RI Elector registered in Precinct/Ward/District Name/#_	DATE:
ELECTION JUDGE/ELECTION OFFICIAL SIGNATURE: PART 3: TO BE COMPLETED BY ELECTION OFFICIAL RI Elector registered in Precinct/Ward/District Name/#_ Voter ID#	DATE:
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- Provisional Judge (continued)
 - Make sure elector has completed all provisional materials and has signed the <u>Provisional Ballot Envelope</u>.
 - Make sure Ballot Judge returns voted provisional ballots to you to place in container marked "Unverified Provisional Ballot Container."

Montana Election Judge Training Election Day at the Polling Place

- Provisional Judge (continued)
 - If elector resolves the provisional ballot in time for counting on election night:
 - Retrieve the provisional envelope from the unverified container and mark the envelope to indicate that the ballot was resolved.
 - Give the envelope to the elector and send the elector back to the Ballot Judge.
 - Ballot Judge instructs the elector to enter booth and remove ballot from provisional envelope.
 - Ballot Judge will place in ballot box or elector will place ballot in precinct counter.
 - Provisional envelope will be placed in container marked "Verified Provisional Ballot Container." 53

- Absentee Voters at the Polling Place
 - A voter with an absentee ballot should be allowed to drop the ballot off on election day at any polling place in the county.
 - Late registrants must drop their absentee ballots off at the election office.
 - An absentee ballot dropped off at a polling place other than the one in which the elector appears on the register must be:
 - Delivered to the election office for signature verification and tabulation if tabulation of absentee ballots is done at a central location.
 - Delivered to the election office for signature verification and then to the correct precinct if all counting is done at the precinct location.

- Absentee Voters at the Polling Place (continued)
 - An absentee ballot being dropped off at the polls that is not in the absentee signature envelope must be placed in an absentee signature envelope, and must be signed by the voter.
 - If multiple ballots are dropped off, any ballots with no envelope, or unsigned envelopes must be treated as provisional until the elector resolves the issue.

Montana Election Judge Training Election Day at the Polling Place

- Other Polling Place Activities (continued)
 - See the <u>Election Judge Handbook</u>, and the "Poll Watchers and Election Observers Guide" in the appendix of the Election Judge Handbook for detailed information about the following polling place activities:

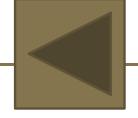
Poll Watching Petition Signature Gathering Election Observing Electioneering

 In short, all of the listed activities except electioneering are allowed at the polling place but they cannot impede the voting process.

- Other Polling Place Activities (continued)
 - Electioneering can only occur more than 100 feet from any entrance to a polling place.
 - A candidate cannot serve as a poll watcher at a polling place where the candidate's name is on the ballot.
 - A candidate, family member of a candidate, or a worker or volunteer for a candidate's campaign may not distribute alcohol, tobacco, food, drink or anything of value to a voter within 100 feet of an entrance to a polling place or building in which an election is being held.

- Miscellaneous
 - Check voting booths periodically to make sure instructions and sample ballots are up, that the ballot marking tool is in booth, and that no one has left anything, or marked anything, in the booth.
 - Wipe any equipment or voting supplies with alcohol-based wipes periodically, and more often if there is a health-related reason.

3. ASSISTING ELECTORS WITH DISABILITIES



- There are several situations that may require election judge assistance for voters with disabilities:
 - Elector Unable to Sign Register
 - Elector Unable to Enter Polling Place (Curbside Voting)
 - Elector Requesting Assistance with Marking their Ballot
 - Elector requests to use AutoMARK Voter Assist Terminal

- Voter Unable to Sign Register
 - An elector unable to sign the elector's name cannot be denied the right to vote because of inability to sign the precinct register.
 - One option is having an agent who has been designated on a prescribed form by an elector to sign for the elector. An agent may sign for any voting process that an elector would be required to sign for.
 - If an elector is unable to provide a fingerprint or an identifying mark and has not established an agent, any election official may sign for the elector after reviewing and verifying the elector's identification.
 - Notation must be made in the precinct register on the signature line if an elector is unable to sign.



Assistance for Electors with Disabilities

Voter Unable to Sign Register

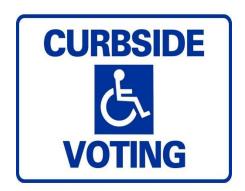
- The elector is permitted to make a mark of some sort on the signature line by the elector's name. The mark can be a fingerprint or an identifying mark, or another type of mark.
- The judges should enter a notation next to the fingerprint that the elector was unable to sign the register, put the time and initials.



- Voter Unable to Enter Polling Place – Curbside Voting
 - Two judges (from different political parties if possible) will take a blank ballot and the <u>Oath of</u> <u>Elector Unable to Enter Polling</u> <u>Place</u> form outside the polling place to the elector.
 - Elector will sign the oath; the two judges will witness the oath.
 - After elector shows appropriate ID, allow elector to vote.
 - Have elector put ballot(s) in secrecy sleeve for transport back into polling place.



- Curbside Voting (continued)
 - Deliver ballot (in secrecy sleeve) to Ballot Judge.
 - Ballot Judge will place ballot in ballot box, mark register and poll book.
 - Both judges assisting elector must sign register.
 - Attach the signed Oath to the precinct register.



- Voter Requesting Assistance with Marking Ballot
 - Upon request from an elector, two judges (from different political parties if possible) should assist: one to mark the ballot as requested and one to verify that the person marking the ballot is marking as requested.
 - If voting booths are not large enough to accommodate 3 people, find a spot specifically set up for use by voters with disabilities that will allow the voter privacy.

- AutoMARK Voter Assist Terminal
 - The AutoMARK must be available at each polling place for voters with disabilities.
 - The AutoMARK includes:
 - Ability to magnify ballot for sight-impaired voters.
 - Braille keys for sight-impaired voters.
 - Attachment for Sip and Puff device for voters with mobility impairments.
 - Headphones for sightimpaired voters.



- AutoMARK Voter Assist Terminal
 - The Election Administrator will train the appropriate judges on the AutoMARK Voter Assist Terminal.
 - Get familiar with the equipment if you are a judge that will be working with it!

- AutoMARK Voter Assist Terminal
 - See the <u>Election Judge Handbook</u> for detailed instructions on using the AutoMARK.
 - See the "AutoMARK Troubleshooting Guide" in the Election Judge Handbook for suggestions when the machine does not appear to be functioning properly. NOTE: Chief Judges and/or Polling Place Managers should have the Election Judge Handbook readily available on election day.

4. CLOSING THE POLLS

Closing the Polls

 Proclaim the closing of the polling place aloud at 8 p.m.



 Make sure that an election judge or official is present to ensure that the last person in line at 8 p.m. is allowed to vote, and that no one who appears after 8:00 is allowed to get in line and vote.

Closing the Polls (if using precinct count systems)

- Polling Place Manager or Chief Judge (or judge designated by election administrator) is responsible for closing the precinct counters and ensuring secure delivery of the properly sealed memory card, ballots, absentee ballots, and provisional ballots to the Election Office or Counting Center (2 judges must be present during delivery).
- Judges will remove ballots from precinct counters and place the ballots in containers provided for the ballots. The ballots must be sealed and secured for transport to the Election Office or Counting Center.

Closing the Polls

- Fill out the back of the poll book (this should be done at the time of each pick-up of ballots if early pickup is occurring) AND SIGN.
- Fill out timesheets and sign, make sure timesheets go into correct envelope that is not sealed.
- Take down instructions, warning posters, etc. as instructed by Election Administrator.
 - Closing duties will vary by county, so make sure you follow specific instructions for your county.

Closing the Polls

- Post results if counting is done at the polling place.
- Place supplies, ballots, stubs, etc. into correct envelope: follow instructions on envelopes.
- Seal envelope with official seal AND SIGN.
 - NOTE: Do not put timesheets in envelope that is sealed. Sealed envelopes cannot be opened except as provided by law.

OFFICIAL SEAL	
F THE BOARD OF JUDGES AND CLERKS OF ELECTION.	Pet No
	, Judge

Closing the Polls

- If instructed to do so by Election Administrator, make sure you:
 - Have polling place picked up and all supplies removed.
 - Turn out all lights.
 - Lock doors.

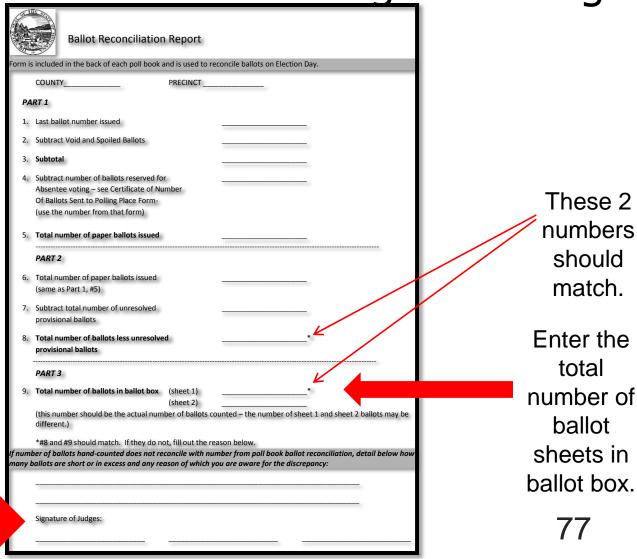


5. GENERAL COUNTING PROCEDURES



- If count begins before the polls close: **COUNTING BOARD AND ANY OBSERVERS MUST BE SEQUESTERED UNTIL POLLS ARE CLOSED.**
- Once tabulation starts, it must continue without adjournment until it is completed.
- Immediately after each pickup of ballots, reconcile the poll book with the number of ballots to be counted using the <u>Ballot Reconciliation Report</u>.
 - If number of ballots cannot be reconciled with poll book, state the reason you think they don't reconcile and have all counting judges sign the <u>Ballot Reconciliation Report</u>.

Ballot Reconciliation Report: Find at the back of each poll book. Make sure you have 2 copies, one to be sealed and returned with each poll book, one for election administrator.



- Remove each absentee secrecy envelope to determine if there is more than one ballot for each election in the envelope.
 - If more than one ballot for each election is in the envelope, the ballots must be rejected if you cannot determine for certain that only one ballot has been marked.
- See the "Special Situations" section of the <u>Election</u> <u>Judge Handbook</u> for various scenarios regarding multiple ballots.
- Deliver the ballots to the Absentee Counting Board if one has been appointed, otherwise deliver the ballots to the regular counting/tabulation board.

- Check ballots for official stamp:
 - If official stamp is missing, ballot must be rejected UNLESS:
 - It is determined that the stamp is missing due to election official error. Such ballots should be marked "unstamped by error" and all judges must initial.
 - If 2 or more ballots are folded together, set aside to compare with total number of ballots in poll book.
 - If majority of judges agree that the folded ballots are from one voter they must be rejected, unless it can be determined that only one ballot is marked.

- Seal ballots in appropriate envelope/container for delivery to Election Office if counting is not done at polls.
 - See "Closing of Tabulation Center" in the <u>Election Judge</u> Handbook for detailed information.
- Sign all official seals.
- Place signed poll book and reconciliation report and any other supplies in appropriate envelope and seal (keep one copy of the reconciliation report outside of the sealed envelope).
- See "Tabulation Boards" section of the <u>Election Judge</u> <u>Handbook</u> for detailed information about various boards that can be used on election day.

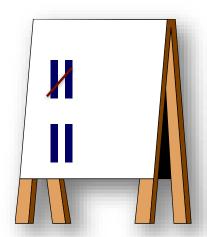
6. HAND COUNTING BALLOTS

Hand Counting Ballots

After following steps in the previous "General Counting Procedures" slides:

- One person reads the votes
- Two people tally by marking
- 5 ticks per square on the provided tally sheets
- It is helpful to reconcile by announcing "check" after each 5th tick

Throughout the night, alternate who is reading the votes and who is tallying.



Hand Counting Ballots

- Consult the "Determining a Valid Vote" sections of the Appendix of the <u>Election Judge Handbook</u> for information and uniform instruction on determining valid votes when hand-counting.
- When all votes are counted:
 - Call in results to Election Office (if instructed to do so).

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Post results at location where counting is taking place.

7. MACHINE TABULATING BALLOTS



- The Election Administrator will train the appropriate judges on the tabulation equipment.
- Detailed instructions on the M100/DS200 and the DS450/M650/DS850 tabulators can be found in the <u>Election Judge Handbook</u> and the <u>Uniform Voting System Guide</u>.
- Get familiar with the equipment if you are a judge who will be working with it.
- Note: Tabulation Boards will vary depending on the county. Please see Election Judge Handbook for information on types of boards and for detailed duties.

Machine Tabulating Ballots





- M100/DS200 Tabulation
 - See the <u>Election Judge Handbook</u> and the <u>Uniform</u> <u>Voting System Guide</u> for detailed M100/DS200 instructions.
 - Seal ballots, results tape and media in appropriate envelopes/containers for delivery to Election Office or Counting Center.
 - Place signed poll book and <u>Ballot Reconciliation Report</u> and any other supplies in appropriate envelope and seal them (keep a copy of the Ballot Reconciliation Report outside of the sealed envelope).
 - Sign all official seals and complete the <u>Seal Log</u>.

- DS450/M650/DS850 Tabulation
 - Follow steps in "Machine Tabulating Ballots" on previous 2 slides and:
 - Upon receipt of ballot case, remove ballots after verifying seal # and signing the <u>Seal</u> <u>Loq</u>.
 - Inspect ballots for damage and ragged edges.
 - Deliver any ballots that you determine need to be duplicated to the designated area for duplication.

Machine Tabulating Ballots

Model 650 Tabulator
 The Model 650 (M650) Tabulator is a high-speed optical scan central paper ballot counter and vote tabulator.

See the <u>Election Judge Handbook</u>, <u>Uniform Voting System Guide</u> and any specific manuals prepared by your election administrator for detailed information on tabulating using the 650.



- M650 Set-up for Tabulation
 - Ensure that the M650 is on a level and stable surface.
 - Inspect all seals and verify seal numbers with <u>Chain of Custody and Seal Log</u>.
 - Run a predefined batch of test ballots and verify the results.
 - Zero out the machine and run a report indicating the machine is set to zero before beginning tabulation.
 - Make sure no ballots are in the bins.

- DS 850 Tabulator
 - The DS850 Tabulator is a highspeed digital scan central paper ballot counter and vote tabulator.
 - The DS850 routes ballots to different bins depending on selected criteria (write-ins, overvotes, blank ballots).



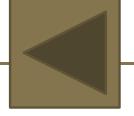
- DS 850 Tabulator Set-up
 - Ensure that the DS850 is on a level and stable surface.
 - Check all security seals and make sure the seal numbers match the <u>Chain of Custody and Seal Log</u>.
 - Power on the DS850 and make sure you have the correct passwords to access the machine.
 - Run a predefined batch of test ballots and verify the results.
 - Zero out the machine and run a report indicating the machine is set to zero before beginning tabulation.
 - Make sure no ballots are in any of the ballot trays.

- DS450/M650/DS850 Tabulation
 - After each precinct's ballots are scanned, take ballots to appropriate board for sealing.
 - After all ballots are scanned, run resolution ballots through the scanner.
 - Attach the computer tape that has precinct totals to the appropriate precinct election results.
 - Post results at the counting center.

- Follow instructions from the election administrator for securing media.
- Place security seals where needed according to the <u>Uniform Voting System Guide</u> and according to election administrator instructions, and complete the <u>Chain of Custody and Seal Log</u>.
- Ensure all judges sign the applicable official seals.
- Place signed poll book, <u>Ballot Reconciliation Report</u>, and any other supplies in appropriate envelope and seal (keep a copy of the Ballot Reconciliation Report outside of the sealed envelope).
- Fill out timesheets and place in appropriate envelope. Note: do not seal the envelope that has the timesheets!

8. SPECIAL SITUATIONS





- Some of the special situations that election judges may encounter are included in this section, and detailed information on special situations can be found in the <u>Election Judge</u> Handbook:
 - Replacement Ballots
 - Inactive Voters
 - Challenges
 - Disaster Response Natural, Health Related, etc.
 - Electioneering
 - Equipment Problems
 - Write-Ins 95

- Replacement Ballots
 - A voter who makes an error when marking their ballot, or otherwise spoils a ballot, must be provided with a replacement ballot.
 - The use of stickers or labels by an election official to correct a ballot is not authorized under Montana law, and therefore stickers/labels cannot be used for ballot correction.
 - Make a notation in the poll book that a voter has had their original ballot spoiled, and that the voter has been issued a new ballot number.

- Inactive Voters
 - Inactive voters are not late registrants.
 - Inactive voters are voters who did not vote in a prior general election, and who did not respond to two confirmation mailings or who had an undeliverable mail ballot and did not respond to a forwardable mailing.
 - Inactive voters can appear at the polling place and vote one last time at their previous address/precinct.
 - They should fill out a new <u>Voter Registration</u> form for future elections if their address or other information has changed.

- Challenges
 - Any elector may challenge another elector's qualifications on election day.
 - Keep a record of all election day challenges on the form provided.
 - An <u>Affidavit of Challenge</u> form should be provided to the elector offering the challenge.
 - The Challenger's signature on the Affidavit must be witnessed by an election official or notary.

- Challenges (continued)
 - A challenge may be made on the grounds that the elector:
 - Is of unsound mind, as determined by a court
 - Has voted before in that election
 - Has been convicted of a felony and is currently serving a sentence in a penal institution
 - Is not registered as required by law
 - Is not 18 years of age or older
 - Has not been a resident of the state for at least 30 days
 - Is a provisionally registered elector whose status has not been changed to legally registered
 - Does not meet another requirement provided in the constitution or by law

Special Situations

- Challenges (continued)
 - Challenged individuals should be provided with the <u>Affidavit of Challenged Voter</u> form.
 - If challenged individual swears under oath administered by an election judge that they are qualified to vote the CHALLENGE IS RESOLVED IN FAVOR OF THE VOTER AND THEY ARE ALLOWED TO VOTE A REGULAR BALLOT.
 - If challenged individual does not swear to the individual's qualifications under oath, or if challenge is not able to be resolved in favor of the voter, SEND TO PROVISIONAL JUDGE TO CAST PROVISIONAL BALLOT.

- Natural Disasters, Health-Related Disasters, Electrical Outages and other Election Day Problems
 - Notify Election Office immediately!
 - Follow county emergency protocol and your election administrator's Disaster and Contingency Plan.
 - Have a list of emergency contacts handy.
 - Refer to Election Disaster and Contingency Plan Polling Place Relocation Checklist in Election Judge Handbook.

- Electioneering
 - No electioneering may occur within 100 feet of a polling place entrance on Election Day.
 - Establish your polling place's 100 feet boundary as soon as possible on Election Day.
 - Electioneering includes wearing clothing, buttons, etc., indicating support or opposition to any candidate or issue on the ballot.
 - See <u>Election Judge Handbook</u> for information about polling place conduct.

- Equipment Problems
 - A random test must be conducted by a county election administrator or designee of 5% of each type of voting systems, a minimum of one per county, on election day, to validate the accuracy of voted paper ballots with the voting system results.
 - Make sure all equipment is set up and functioning properly before the polls open.
 - When time permits, check the equipment throughout the day to ensure it is working correctly.
 - If equipment does not seem to be operating correctly, call the Election Office immediately.

- Equipment Problems (continued)
 - AutoMARK Problems
 - See AutoMARK Troubleshooting Guide in <u>Election Judge Handbook</u>.
 - Note: Appropriate Election Judges should have the AutoMARK Troubleshooting Guide handy on Election Day.

- Equipment Problems (continued)
 - Precinct Tabulator Problems
 - See M100 or DS 200
 Troubleshooting Guide in <u>Election</u>
 <u>Judge Handbook</u>.
 - Note: Appropriate Election Judges should have the applicable Guide handy on Election Day.

Special Situations

- Write-Ins
 - A list of declared write-in candidates will be provided by the election administrator.
 - You should provide a copy of the list to an elector ONLY if they request it.
 - Your election administrator will advise you on the use of labels by voters for write-in candidates.
 - Use of labels by voters may vary depending on the type of equipment (if any) used.
 - An elector has the option to write in the name of a candidate of choice, whether there is a qualified candidate or not.

Special Situations

- Write Ins (continued)
 - Counting write-ins
 - All write-ins are counted if there is no candidate for that office, and if no one has filed a "Declaration of Intent for Write-in Candidate".
 - No write-ins are counted if there is a candidate on the ballot, and no one has filed a "Declaration of Intent for Write-in Candidate".
 - Write-ins are counted for any candidate who files a "Declaration of Intent for Write-in Candidate."
 - See <u>Election Judge Handbook</u> section on counting write-in votes for detailed instructions.

Special Situations

- An Election Judge or Official should NOT
 - If a Chief Election Judge, serve in a precinct where a voting system is used unless the judge:
 - Has received the required instruction on the voting system(s);
 - Is fully qualified to perform duties in connection with the system(s); and
 - Has received a <u>Certificate</u> of the above from the election administrator.

Special Situations

- An Election Judge or Official should NOT
 - Deposit a ballot in the ballot box that does not contain the official stamp, unless the judges agree that the missing stamp is due to election judge error.
 - Open or examine the folded ballot of an elector before putting the ballot in the ballot box.
 - Look at any mark upon the ballot by the elector.

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Special Situations

 An Election Judge or Official should NOT



- Allow an individual other than the elector to be present at the marking of the ballot, unless the elector has a disability and chooses someone to provide assistance.
- Make a false statement in a certificate regarding affirmation.
- Turn away any voter from the polls.

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Special Situations

 An Election Judge or Official should NOT



- Express their opinions while in their official capacity regarding any election subject.
 - If you do, you could be charged with official misconduct or a misdemeanor.

Summary

- CALL the Election Administrator for assistance with polling place or tabulating issues.
- READ the <u>Election Judge Handbook</u> and the <u>Uniform Voting System Guide</u>.
- REVIEW the Polling Place Forms.
- HELP each voter through the process of casting a ballot.
 - DO NOT turn any voters away the Help America Vote Act ensures that every individual may cast a regular or provisional ballot

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9. ELECTION JUDGE TRAINING QUIZ

Take the Montana Election Judge Quiz to see how much you learned from the training – the Quiz is printable with answers at the end.

- The first section is True or False format.
- The second section is Multiple Choice format.

Good Luck!







Select the answer by clicking in the box for your selection.

 Anyone who serves as an election judge must be trained every year and receive a certificate from the election administrator upon completion of the training.





2. When voting using an AutoMARK, the **ballot stub** must be on the ballot or the machine will not read the ballot.





3. If a voter states that they **cannot sign** the precinct register because of a disability, you should send them to a provisional judge to vote a provisional ballot.





4. Political buttons, t-shirts, etc. that show support or opposition to any candidate on the ballot **can** be worn in the polling place as long as it is not the candidate themselves wearing one.





5. During counting of ballots, anyone participating in the count or observing the count must be **sequestered** in the counting area until 8 p.m.





6. A list of declared write-in candidates must be **posted** at each polling place.





7. A voter whose name does not appear in the precinct register must be sent to the election office for late registration.



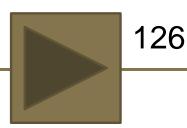
8. For a primary election, the voter must tell you which **party ballot** they want to vote, and you hand them that ballot only.







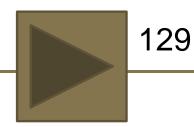
- A voter with a disability chooses to use the AutoMARK to vote, but the AutoMARK does not appear to be working. You should:
 - a. Tell the voter they will have to vote their ballot with assistance from election judges.
 - b. Review the AutoMARK troubleshooting section in the Election Judge Handbook. If that doesn't help, call the election office to see if there is spare AutoMARK that can be quickly delivered to your polling place. If not, give the voter the option to vote at another, close polling place, or to go to the election office to vote on the AutoMark if there is no closer polling place, or to vote with assistance from 2 election judges or from a person of their choice.
 - c. Send the voter to the provisional judge to vote a provisional ballot.



- 2. A voter who is not a late registrant drops off an absentee ballot at a polling place other than the one where they are registered. You should:
- a. Tell the voter they must take it to the correct precinct, or if you do not catch the voter, reject the ballot.
- b. Remove the secrecy envelope from the signature envelope and drop the secrecy envelope into the ballot box.
 - c. Deliver the absentee ballot in the signature envelope to the election office for signature verification. If all ballots are counted at the polls, the election office will deliver the verified ballots to the appropriate poll location for counting.

- 3. A voter shows photo ID, but the **address** on the photo ID does not match the address in the precinct register. You should:
- a. Have the voter fill out a new registration application to update their address, and send them to the correct precinct to vote.
- b. Pay no attention to the address, if any, on the photo ID.
- c. Send the voter to the provisional judge to vote a provisional ballot.
- d. Send the voter to the election office to late register at the address on their photo ID.

- 4. A voter at the polls states that the voter does not have a **photo ID**. You should:
 - a. Send the voter to the provisional judge to vote a provisional ballot.
 - b. Do not provide a ballot to this voter until they bring in photo ID.
 - c. Ask the voter for an alternate form of non-photo ID that has their name and current address, such as a voter confirmation card, utility bill, paycheck stub or some other government document. If they do not have a form of alternate ID, provide them with the Polling Place Elector ID Form.



5. A voter who is listed as "Inactive" in the precinct register appears to vote. You should:

- a. Send the voter to the Provisional Judge to vote a provisional ballot.
- b. Have them fill out a voter registration application if their information needs to be updated, and allow them to vote a regular ballot.
- c. Send them to the election office to late register.

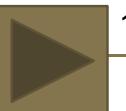
6. A voter who is listed in the precinct register as having been issued an absentee ballot shows up to vote. You should:

- a. Ask if their ballot was not received, lost or destroyed, and if the answer is yes, let them vote a regular ballot.
- b. Call the election office, and if they indicate the absentee ballot has not been returned or was undeliverable, let them vote a regular ballot.
- c. Send the voter to the **Provisional Judge** to vote a provisional ballot.

- 7. A voter indicates that they have made a **mistake** on their ballot. You should:
- a. Provide them with a sticker and instruct them to place the sticker over the mistake and continue voting the ballot.
- b. Give them the option of correcting the ballot with a sticker, or receiving a new ballot.
 - c. Remove the ballot stub, mark the stub as Spoiled, and place the stub in the stub box. Have the elector mark their ballot as Spoiled and place it in an envelope for Spoiled ballots. Place the Spoiled Ballot Envelope in the ballot box. Issue a new ballot after instructing the Poll Book Judge to log the Spoiled ballot and Reissued ballot in the poll book.

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- 8. A voter wrote in the name of a declared write-in candidate as demonstrated below. This vote should be:
 - Ben Smith
 - Art Jones
 - Steve Johnson
- a.Counted for the write-in candidate because the intent of the voter is clear.
 - b.Designated as an undervote because no oval was filled in.



- 9. A voter has been **challenged** by a poll watcher based on differing addresses listed in the precinct register versus the postal address list that the poll watcher is using. You should:
- a. Send the voter to the provisional judge to vote a provisional ballot.
- b. Reject the challenge unless the voter confirms in writing that the postal service address is the correct residence address. They still may choose to vote one last time in their old precinct.
- c. Send the voter to the election office.
- d. Approve the challenge and do not allow the voter to vote because the postal service address list would probably be more updated than the voter registration list.

True or False Answer #1

 False – election judges must be trained every other year, in the even year.

True or False Answer #2

 False – the stub must be removed in order for the AutoMARK to read the ballot.

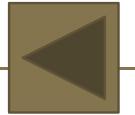


True or False Answer #3

- False a voter with a disability can make a mark in the register or have a designated agent sign for them.
 - You should note in the register that you witnessed the elector making the mark.
- If an elector is unable to provide a fingerprint or an identifying mark and the elector has not established an agent, the election administrator or an election judge may sign for the elector after reviewing and verifying the elector's identification.

True or False Answer #4

False – no political buttons, t-shirts, etc.
 can be worn in the polling place or within
 100 feet of any entrance to a polling place
 by anyone.



True or False Answer #5

• True – those counting ballots, and those observing may not leave the sequestered counting area until 8 p.m. Observers should not be allowed to use any type of communication device until 8 p.m. (in order to prevent information about how the results are going from getting out while people are still voting).

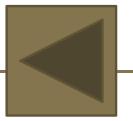


True or False Answer #6

 False - the list of declared write-in candidates can be provided to a voter upon request, but cannot be posted in the polling place.

True or False Answer #7

• False - you should first look to see if the person appears in another precinct register, look to see if they are somehow out of alphabetical order (sometimes data entry mistakes can put a person out of alphabetical order), and if you still cannot find them, attempt to verify with the election office that the person was not erroneously omitted due to registering with MVD or another Agency. Only after a thorough investigation should you send the person to the election office.



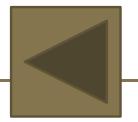
True or False Answer #8

 False – in a Primary election a voter is provided all party ballots, and in private can select which party ballot to vote.



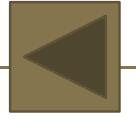
Multiple Choice Answer #1

• b. The **AutoMARK troubleshooting** section in the Election Judge Handbook should first be reviewed. If that doesn't answer the question, attempt to have a **functioning** AutoMARK delivered to replace the one that is not working; if that is not possible, the voter can be given the option to vote at another, close polling place, or at the election office, on an AutoMARK, OR receive assistance from 2 election judges or from a person of their choice to mark their ballot.



Multiple Choice Answer #2

c. A voter (other than a late registrant) must be allowed to drop off an absentee ballot at any polling place in the county, but the ballot must be sent to the election office for signature verification and tabulation. If all ballots are counted at the polls, the election office will deliver the verified ballot to the appropriate polling place for counting.



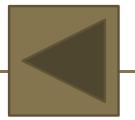
Multiple Choice Answer #3

 b. If the voter presents **photo ID**, you only verify that the photo is indeed the voter. The photo ID is for identification only, not for verifying voter registration information.



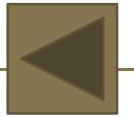
Multiple Choice Answer #4

 c. If the voter does not have one of the acceptable non-photo ID forms, they can fill out the **Polling Place Elector ID form**. You would then call the election office to have the election office verify the ID number, and let the voter vote a regular ballot upon verification of the number. If the ID number is not verified by the election office, the ballot will be provisional.



Multiple Choice Answer #5

 b. An **Inactive** voter does not have to late register; such voters reactivate by appearing to vote. If their residence address has changed, they are allowed to vote one time at their previous precinct.



Multiple Choice Answer #6

 c. Any voter listed in the register as "Absentee" who asks to vote at the polls must vote a provisional ballot at the polls – no exceptions!

Multiple Choice Answer #7

 c. Ensure that the privacy of the voter's ballot is not at risk by having the voter mark the ballot as **Spoiled**, and place it in the envelope for Spoiled ballots. A voter must be provided with a **replacement ballot**; stickers or labels are not allowed to correct ballots.



Multiple Choice Answer #8

b. This is an undervote – according to law and uniform rules, the name must be written in AND the designated voting area must be marked for the write-in candidate in order for the vote to be counted.

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Multiple Choice Answer #9

 b. A challenge based on a residential address must fail unless the voter confirms in writing that their address has changed. Even if they confirm in writing that their address has changed, they still may choose to vote one last time in their old precinct.



FINISHED!

Thanks for taking the time to take the Montana Election Judge Quiz.



Click to return to beginning of Quiz

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